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* * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * *

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NEWS 9 APR 07 MEDLINE Coverage Is Extended Back to 1947
NEWS 10 JUN 16 WPI First View (File WPIFV) will no longer be
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NEWS 11 JUN 18 DWPI: New coverage - French Granted Patents
NEWS 12 JUN 18 CAS and FIZ Karlsruhe announce plans for a new
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NEWS 13 JUN 18 IPC codes have been added to the INSPEC backfile
(1969-2009)
NEWS 14 JUN 21 Removal of Pre-IPC 8 data fields streamline displays
in CA/CAPLUS, CASREACT, and MARPAT
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of Biofuel Research Reveal China Now Atop U.S. in
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and PCTGEN
NEWS 18 JUL 19 Enhancement of citation information in INPADOC
databases provides new, more efficient competitor
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NEWS EXPRESS FEBRUARY 15 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.4.2,
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 07 JULY 2010.

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:50:52 ON 26 AUG 2010

=> file registry

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.22

0.22

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:51:05 ON 26 AUG 2010

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 25 AUG 2010 HIGHEST RN 1238773-24-4

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 25 AUG 2010 HIGHEST RN 1238773-24-4

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<http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html>

=> s trichloromelamine

L1 1 TRICHLOROMELAMINE

=> d l1

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2010 ACS on STN

RN 7673-09-8 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 1984

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6-triamine, N2,N4,N6-trichloro- (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:

CN 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6-triamine, N,N',N''-trichloro- (9CI)

CN Melamine, N2,N4,N6-trichloro- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI)

OTHER NAMES:

CN N,N',N''-Trichloromelamine

CN NSC 96963

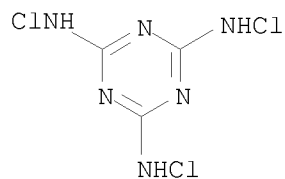
CN Trichloromelamine

MF C3 H3 Cl3 N6

CI COM

LC STN Files: AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, MSDS-OHS,

PROMT, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL, USPATOLD
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: EINECS**, NDSL**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

138 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 138 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> file medline embase biosis

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	8.09	8.31

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:51:26 ON 26 AUG 2010

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:51:26 ON 26 AUG 2010
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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:51:26 ON 26 AUG 2010
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=> s l1 or l1<chem>

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New TRANSFER and ANALYZE Commands Now Available
 See HELP TRANSFER and HELP ANALYZE for Details

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	3.33	11.64

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:51:31 ON 26 AUG 2010
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SET SMARTSELECT ON
 SET COMMAND COMPLETED

SEL L1 1- CHEM
 L2 SEL L1 1- CHEM : 4 TERMS

SET SMARTSELECT OFF
 SET COMMAND COMPLETED

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
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	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	15.49	27.13

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 10:51:32 ON 26 AUG 2010

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 10:51:32 ON 26 AUG 2010
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S L1 OR L2

L4 10 L1 OR L3

=> dup rem l4

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4

L5 9 DUP REM L4 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d l5 1-9 ibib abs

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:550605 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200800550604

TITLE: Process for cleaning bovine teats.

AUTHOR(S): Schneider, David J. [Inventor]; Anonymous; Schneider,
Charles A. [Inventor]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Union, KY USA

ASSIGNEE: HandS Chemical Company Inc

PATENT INFORMATION: US 07344727 20080318

SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark
Office Patents, (MAR 18 2008)
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Oct 2008

Last Updated on STN: 8 Oct 2008

AB Animals have been domesticated and kept as a source of milk for tens of thousands of years, When humans keep animals for their ability to produce milk, the animals are usually kept in confined spaces. As a result of this confinement the animals are exposed to high levels of urine and fecal matter which originated with the animals which are being kept. This exposure contaminates the animal and in particular the udder and teats of the animal, with bacteria. In the milking process this bacteria can further contaminate the milk which is destined for human consumption. The bacteria can further cause mastitis in the bovine. The above set forth problems are eliminated in the subject invention wherein the udder and teat areas of the bovine are sanitized with a solution of trichloromelamine.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 9 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008360418 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 18489099

TITLE: From triazines to heptazines: deciphering the local structure of amorphous nitrogen-rich carbon nitride materials.

AUTHOR: Holst James R; Gillan Edward G

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, University of Iowa, Iowa City,
Iowa 52242, USA.

SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society, (2008 Jun 11)
Vol. 130, No. 23, pp. 7373-9. Electronic Publication:

2008-05-20.

Journal code: 7503056. E-ISSN: 1520-5126. L-ISSN:
0002-7863.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: NONMEDLINE; PUBMED-NOT-MEDLINE
ENTRY MONTH: 200807
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Jun 2008
Last Updated on STN: 16 Jul 2008
Entered Medline: 15 Jul 2008

AB Nitrogen-rich carbon nitride (CN_x , $x \geq 1$) network materials have been produced as disordered structures by a variety of precursor-based methods, many that involve solid-state thermolysis at or above 500 degrees C. One popular precursor building block is the triazine unit (C_3N_3), and most postulated amorphous CN_x network structures are based on cross-linked triazine units. Since hydrogen is most often observed in the product, these materials are usually more appropriately described as CN_xH_y materials. Results from recent carbon nitride studies using larger conjugated heptazine (C_6N_7) precursors and from rigorous structural investigations of triazine to heptazine thermal conversion processes have prompted a reexamination of likely local structures present in amorphous carbon nitride networks formed by triazine thermolysis reactions. In the present study, the formation and local structure of a CN_xH_y material formed via the rapid and exothermic decomposition of a reactive triazine precursor, $C_3N_3(NHCl)_3$, was examined by byproduct gas mass spectrometry, NMR and IR spectroscopy, base hydrolysis, and crystallographic analysis. The combined results clearly indicate that the moderate-temperature (approximately 400 degrees C) self-sustaining decomposition of trichloromelamine results in ring fragmentation and reorganization into a CN_xH_y product that contains predominantly larger heptazine-like structural building blocks. These results may have applicability to many other disordered carbon nitride materials that are formed via triazine thermolysis. It also provides clearer and more accurate structural guidance in the use of these carbon nitrides as photoactive materials or coordination supports for metal and nonmetal species.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 9 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008425318 EMBASE
TITLE: Trichloromelamine (TCM) - Catalyzed efficient and selective thioacetalization of aldehydes and transthioacetalization of acetals and oxathioacetals under mild reaction conditions.
AUTHOR: Hazarkhani, Hassan (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, National Organization for Education of Talents, Jordan St., Tehran, Iran, Islamic Republic of. hazarkhani@gmail.com
SOURCE: Synthetic Communications, (January 2008) Vol. 38, No. 15, pp. 2597-2606.
Refs: 42
ISSN: 0039-7911; E-ISSN: 1532-2432 CODEN: SYNCV
PUBLISHER: Taylor and Francis Inc., 325 Chestnut St, Suite 800, Philadelphia PA, PA 19106, United States.
PUBLISHER IDENT.: 902185506
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 029 Clinical and Experimental Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Oct 2008

Last Updated on STN: 3 Oct 2008

AB Trichloromelamine was used effectively as a catalyst for thioacetalization of aldehydes and transthioacetalization of acetals and oxathioacetals under mild and almost neutral reaction conditions. By this method, aldehydes, acetals, and oxathioacetals were selectively protected in the presence of ketones as their 1,3-dithiolanes or 1,3-dithianes. Copyright .COPYRGT. Taylor & Francis Group, LLC.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 9 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006258036 EMBASE

TITLE: Simple, convenient and heterogeneous method for conversion of urazoles to triazolinediones using N,N,N',N'-tetrabromobenzene-1,3- disulfonylamide or trichloromelamine under mild and heterogeneous conditions.

AUTHOR: Zolfigol, Mohammad Ali (correspondence); Ghorbani-Vaghei, Ramin; Chehardoli, Gholamabbas; Choghamarani, Arash Ghorbani; Yazdi, Amaneh Hosain

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, College of Science, Bu-Ali Sina University, P. O. Box 4135, Hamadan 65174, Iran, Islamic Republic of. Zolfi@basu.ac.ir

AUTHOR: Mallakpour, Shadpour

CORPORATE SOURCE: Organic Polymer Chemistry Research Laboratory, College of Chemistry, Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan 84156, Iran, Islamic Republic of.

SOURCE: Synthesis, (15 May 2006) No. 10, pp. 1631-1634.

Refs: 56

ISSN: 0039-7881 CODEN: SYNTBF

COUNTRY: Germany

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 029 Clinical and Experimental Biochemistry

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Jun 2006

Last Updated on STN: 15 Jun 2006

AB N,N,N',N'-Tetrabromobenzene-1,3-disulfonylamide (TBBDA) or trichloromelamine (TCM) were used as effective oxidizing agents for the oxidation of urazoles and bisurazoles to their corresponding triazolinediones under mild and heterogeneous conditions at room temperature with excellent yields. .COPYRGT. Georg Thieme Verlag Stuttgart.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:702864 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200800702863

TITLE: Reduction of Campylobacter spp on poultry carcasses using various interventions under simulated industry conditions.

AUTHOR(S): Thompson, T. W. [Reprint Author]; Blanton, J. R.; Mann, J. E.; Brashears, M. M.; Alvarado, C. Z.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Texas Tech Univ, Lubbock, TX 79409 USA

SOURCE: Poultry Science, (2006) Vol. 85, No. Suppl. 1, pp. 98.

Meeting Info.: Annual Meeting of the Poultry-Science-Association. Edmonton, CANADA. July 16 -19, 2006. Poultry Sci Assoc.

CODEN: POSCAL. ISSN: 0032-5791.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)

Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Dec 2008

Last Updated on STN: 3 Dec 2008

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:469700 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300469700
TITLE: Process for treating animal habitats.
AUTHOR(S): Schneider, David J. [Inventor, Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: H & S Chemical Co. Inc., Covington, KY, USA
PATENT INFORMATION: US 6616892 20030909
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark
Office Patents, (Sep 9 2003) Vol. 1274, No. 2.
<http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html>. e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Oct 2003
Last Updated on STN: 8 Oct 2003

AB This invention deals with a process for treating and sanitizing animal habitats. In addition to sanitizing the habitat the production of ammonia and odor from fecal matter and urine is inhibited or terminated. In the process an animal habitat is cleaned and subsequently treated with trichloromelamine (TCM). The TCM may be applied by spraying the habitat with a solution of TCM, by dusting the habitat with powdered TCM or by treating bedding/litter with TCM. This process produces healthier animals and as such the productivity of a given grow out is increased. The process of this invention is particularly suited to animal habitats which are used to raise batches of hogs, cattle, turkeys and chickens on a continuous basis.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:608824 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200608824
TITLE: Comparison of chlorine disinfectants for effectiveness in inactivating viral and bacterial indicators on produce wash water.
AUTHOR(S): Chaidez, C. [Reprint author]; Rubio, W., Sr. [Reprint author]; Moreno, M. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centro de Investigacion en Alimentacion y Desarrollo, Culiacan, Mexico
SOURCE: Abstracts of the General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology, (2002) Vol. 102, pp. 413. print.
Meeting Info.: 102nd General Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology. Salt Lake City, UT, USA. May 19-23, 2002. American Society for Microbiology.
ISSN: 1060-2011.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Nov 2002
Last Updated on STN: 20 Jan 2003

AB Background: Outbreaks of pathogenic microbial infections associated with the consumption of flesh produce have occurred with increased frequency in recent years. This study was undertaken to determine the efficacy of Sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl), Trichloro-s-triazinetriene (TST), and Trichloromelamine (TCM), commonly used disinfectants, in inactivating viral (MS2) and bacterial (Escherichia coli) indicators, seeded onto wash water produce. Methods: Each microbial challenge consisted of 2L of water containing 8log10 bacterial CFU/mL, and 7log10 viral UFP/mL treated with 100, 200, and 300 mg/L of total chlorine with modified turbidity (2, 100, and 200 NTU). Water samples were taken following two minutes periods of contact with chlorine-based products and assayed for the particular microbial indicator. Results: TST and NaOCl Were found to effectively inactivate greater than 99.999% and 99.99% for bacterial and viral indicators, respectively. The highest inactivation

rate was observed when the turbidity was low. TCM did not show effective results when compared with the TST and NaOCl. There were no statistical differences between TST and NaOCl effectiveness. Conclusion: These findings suggest that lowering the turbidity concentration on water may reduce the interference of the disinfectants activity of chlorine-based products and therefore, may be practical approach to significantly reduce viral and bacterial pathogens from the produce wash water.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:151982 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV197661051982; BA61:51982
TITLE: RABBIT OVARIAN FOLLICLES PART 1 ISOLATION TECHNIQUE AND
CHARACTERIZATION AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT.
AUTHOR(S): NICOSIA S V; EVANGELISTA I; BATT A S K
SOURCE: Biology of Reproduction, (1975) Vol. 13, No. 4, pp.
423-447.
CODEN: BIREBV. ISSN: 0006-3363.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:81598 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV19613600081610; BA36:81610
TITLE: The chemical sanitation of beer glasses.
AUTHOR(S): VAN ENGEL, E. L.; BOYER, A. E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pabst Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
SOURCE: AMER JOUR PUBL HEALTH, (1961) Vol. 51, No. 8, pp.
1199-1204.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: May 2007
Last Updated on STN: May 2007

AB A series of field tests were made comparing the beer glass sanitizing effect of trichloro-melamine, chloramine T, a quaternary ammonium compound, and hypo-chlorite. When used alone, trichloromelamine and chloramine T are not satisfactory as beer glass sanitizers, particularly if a 2 compartment sink is being used. In general, better results were obtained when a 3 compartment sink was used. Quaternary ammonium compounds are not ideal beer glass sanitizing agents since they may have an adverse effect on beer foam retention. The most effective sanitizer tested was hypochlorite, which also has a disadvantage in that it leaves an objection-able chlorine odor on the beer glass. The major source of general beer glass contamination was the equipment for washing the beer glass. Therefore, by using a detergent sanitizer in the 1st tank of the glass washing sinks, as well as a sanitizer in the last tank, much more satisfactory sanitizing results can be obtained, and the subsequent possibility of carrying pathogens through the solution is greatly reduced.
ABSTRACT AUTHORS: Authors

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:50:52 ON 26 AUG 2010)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:51:05 ON 26 AUG 2010

L1 1 S TRICHLOROMELAMINE

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:51:26 ON 26 AUG 2010

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:51:31 ON 26 AUG 2010


```
                SET SMARTSELECT ON
L2              SEL L1 1- CHEM :      4 TERMS
                SET SMARTSELECT OFF
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FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:51:32 ON 26 AUG 2010

```
L3              10 S L2
L4              10 S L1 OR L3
L5              9 DUP REM L4 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
```

```
=> s "animal habitat"
L6              301 "ANIMAL HABITAT"
```

```
=> s l6 and bleach
L7              1 L6 AND BLEACH
```

```
=> d l7 ibib abs
```

```
L7  ANSWER 1 OF 1  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation  on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:  2009:459233  BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:   PREV200900460336
TITLE:             Germination Responses of Purpletop and Big Bluestem
                   Caryopses Subjected to Prechilling, Sodium Hypochlorite,
                   and Storage.
AUTHOR(S):         Olszewski, Michael W. [Reprint Author]; Folin, Grant J.
CORPORATE SOURCE:  Temple Univ, Ambler, PA USA
                   olszewsk@temple.edu; tub09359@temple.edu
SOURCE:            Hortscience, (JUL 2009) Vol. 44, No. 4, pp. 1102.
                   Meeting Info.: 106th Annual Conference of the
                   American-Society-for-Horticultural-Science. St Louis, MO,
                   USA. July 25 -28, 2009. Amer Soc Hort Sci.
                   CODEN: HJHSAR. ISSN: 0018-5345.
DOCUMENT TYPE:     Conference; (Meeting)
                   Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE:          English
ENTRY DATE:        Entered STN: 5 Aug 2009
                   Last Updated on STN: 5 Aug 2009
```

```
=> s l6 and disinfect?
L8              0 L6 AND DISINFECT?
```

```
=> s poultry(A)house
L9              1339 POULTRY(A) HOUSE
```

```
=> s l9 and bleach
L10             3 L9 AND BLEACH
```

```
=> dup rem l10
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
L11             1 DUP REM L10 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
```

```
=> d l11 ibib abs
```

```
L11  ANSWER 1 OF 1      MEDLINE on STN                      DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER:      2004557935      MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:       PubMed ID: 15529994
TITLE:                 High mortality in egg layers as a result of necrotic
                       enteritis.
AUTHOR:                 Dhillon A S; Roy Parimal; Lauerman Lloyd; Schaberg Dennis;
                       Weber Sylvia; Bandli Daina; Wier Fonda
CORPORATE SOURCE:       Department of Microbiology and Pathology, College of
                       Veterinary Medicine, Washington State University, Puyallup,
```

SOURCE: WA 98371-4998, USA.
 Avian diseases, (2004 Sep) Vol. 48, No. 3, pp. 675-80.
 Journal code: 0370617. ISSN: 0005-2086. L-ISSN: 0005-2086.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
 (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200501
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Nov 2004
 Last Updated on STN: 19 Jan 2005
 Entered Medline: 18 Jan 2005

AB A new facility was designed to hold 1.8 million birds in 10 houses; chickens were placed in five of the houses, and the remaining five houses were under construction when this outbreak occurred. An increase in mortality was reported in five houses; however, mortality in house 7 was quite high. Well-fleshed birds were suddenly found dead without a significant drop in egg production. The middle and distal intestines were distended with gas, congested, thin walled, atonic, and bluish or pale in color with sloughed mucosa in some places. Necrotic enteritis was diagnosed as the cause of increased mortality. The ingesta in the crop occasionally contained flies. The 4-wk mortality in house 7 was 6.55% with a loss of 10,898 chickens. The 4-wk mortality rate in the other houses ranged from 0.54% to 1.98%. The houses affected with necrotic enteritis were treated for coccidiosis with amprolium because low numbers of the oocysts were present in the intestinal specimens of some of the chickens. Household bleach was added to the water at a dilution of one part bleach to 1040 parts water to control bacterial contamination. The fly (*Musca domestica*) population was out of control. *Clostridium perfringens* was isolated from the alcohol-washed macerated flies caught from houses 4 and 7. Dead flies were often seen in the feed troughs. The chickens may possibly have had *C. perfringens* infection as a result of consumption of dead flies or their secretions/excretions. The alcohol-washed, macerated, clarified fly extract from the affected houses caused death in 11 inoculated mice and paralysis in one mouse. Similarly, illness and mortality were present in four mice inoculated with clarified intestinal contents. The bacterium isolated on anaerobic culture was identified as *C. perfringens* by polymerase chain reaction. The disease was brought under control after straw was added and mixed in with the litter. As a result, the litter temperature increased, causing a decrease in the fly population. This study suggests that flies in the poultry houses acted as mechanical transmitters of *C. perfringens* and that the development of necrotic enteritis was by ingestion of bacteria present in the flies and their secretions/excretions.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:50:52 ON 26 AUG 2010)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:51:05 ON 26 AUG 2010

L1 1 S TRICHLOROMELAMINE

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:51:26 ON 26 AUG 2010

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:51:31 ON 26 AUG 2010

SET SMARTSELECT ON

L2 SEL L1 1- CHEM : 4 TERMS

SET SMARTSELECT OFF

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:51:32 ON 26 AUG 2010

L3 10 S L2
L4 10 S L1 OR L3
L5 9 DUP REM L4 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L6 301 S "ANIMAL HABITAT"
L7 1 S L6 AND BLEACH
L8 0 S L6 AND DISINFECT?
L9 1339 S POULTRY(A)HOUSE
L10 3 S L9 AND BLEACH
L11 1 DUP REM L10 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l9 and disinfect?

L12 84 L9 AND DISINFECT?

=> dup rem l12

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L12

L13 45 DUP REM L12 (39 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l13 and pd<20010720

L14 28 L13 AND PD<20010720

=> d l14 1-28 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001140659 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11154782
TITLE: A trial of biosecurity as a means to control Campylobacter infection of broiler chickens.
AUTHOR: Gibbens J C; Pascoe S J; Evans S J; Davies R H; Sayers A R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Epidemiology Department, VLA Weybridge, New Haw, Surrey KT15 3NB, Addlestone, UK.. j.gibbens@ahvg.maff.gov.gsi.uk
SOURCE: Preventive veterinary medicine, (2001 Jan 29) Vol. 48, No. 2, pp. 85-99.
Journal code: 8217463. ISSN: 0167-5877. L-ISSN: 0167-5877.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200103
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Apr 2001
Last Updated on STN: 4 Apr 2001
Entered Medline: 8 Mar 2001

AB We ran a controlled intervention trial to assess whether the risk of a broiler flock becoming infected with Campylobacter could be reduced by biosecurity measures. These were a standard method of cleansing and disinfecting the poultry house prior to stocking, and a standard hygiene protocol followed by all personnel who entered the study house during the flock's life. Thirty-nine flocks were allocated to intervention or control groups in a ratio of 1:2. Intervention flocks were asked to follow the specified biosecurity measures; all flocks were monitored weekly for Campylobacter infection. Analysis of infection at 42 days of age and over the life of the flock showed that the risk of thermophilic Campylobacter infection of broilers was reduced by over 50% in intervention flocks. Parts of the intervention identified as significant in the univariable analysis included twice weekly replenishment of boot dip disinfectant; potential independent risk factors identified included the location of ventilation fans and daily sanitisation of the water supply. The non-random allocation of 10 flocks to the control group may have introduced some study bias (the effect of which is discussed in the paper).

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997038200 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8883794
 TITLE: Studies of contamination of three broiler breeder houses with Salmonella enteritidis before and after cleansing and disinfection.
 AUTHOR: Davies R H; Wray C
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Bacteriology Department, Central Veterinary Laboratory, Surrey, United Kingdom.
 SOURCE: Avian diseases, (1996 Jul-Sep) Vol. 40, No. 3, pp. 626-33.
 Journal code: 0370617. ISSN: 0005-2086. L-ISSN: 0005-2086.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199702
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Feb 1997
 Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 1997
 Entered Medline: 4 Feb 1997

AB Three broiler breeder houses on three different sites were sampled before and after cleansing and disinfection. None of the farms achieved total elimination of Salmonella enteritidis from the poultry house environment but substantial improvements were seen when errors in the cleansing and disinfection protocol in the first house had been corrected. Fundamental errors such as over-dilution and inconsistent application of disinfectants were observed despite supervision of the process by technical advisors. In each of the three poultry units failure to eliminate a mouse population that was infected with S. enteritidis was likely to be the most important hazard for the next flock.

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996440155 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8842466
 TITLE: Persistence of Salmonella enteritidis in poultry units and poultry food.
 AUTHOR: Davies R H; Wray C
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Bacteriology Department, Central Veterinary Laboratory, Addlestone, Surrey, England.
 SOURCE: British poultry science, (1996 Jul) Vol. 37, No. 3, pp. 589-96.
 Journal code: 15740290R. ISSN: 0007-1668. L-ISSN: 0007-1668.
 PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199701
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Jan 1997
 Last Updated on STN: 28 Jan 1997
 Entered Medline: 6 Jan 1997

AB 1. Studies on the survival of Salmonella enteritidis in poultry units and food were carried out over a two-year period. 2. The organism persisted for at least one year in an empty trial house at the laboratory in which naturally-infected broiler breeder birds had previously been housed. A similar survival period was seen in a building which had housed an infected layer breeder flock, although infection was not detected in a subsequent pullet flock. 3. Salmonella enteritidis was also frequently found surviving outside poultry houses in small

pockets of litter and fan dust which had been left after cleansing and disinfection of the site. On some poultry units *S. enteritidis* was also found in wild bird droppings. 4. *Salmonella* contamination appeared to persist preferentially in association with dust particles swept from the floor and in food troughs and *S. enteritidis* survived at least 26 months in artificially contaminated poultry food.

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996405888 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8810013
TITLE: Determination of an effective sampling regime to detect salmonella enteritidis in the environment of poultry units.
AUTHOR: Davies R H; Wray C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Bacteriology Department, Central Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Addlestone, Surrey, UK.
SOURCE: Veterinary microbiology, (1996 May) Vol. 50, No. 1-2, pp. 117-27.
Journal code: 7705469. ISSN: 0378-1135. L-ISSN: 0378-1135.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199611
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Dec 1996
Last Updated on STN: 19 Dec 1996
Entered Medline: 8 Nov 1996

AB A study of the dissemination of *Salmonella enteritidis* in the poultry breeder industry in the UK showed that the choice of sites for sampling the environment of occupied houses and empty houses which had been disinfected after depopulation had a significant influence on the outcome. Increased isolation rates could be achieved by sampling nest box floors and dust in open slave feed hoppers in occupied poultry houses. Nest box floors were the most sensitive sites for detection of residual environmental contamination in poultry houses where enrofloxacin treatment had been used. Floor sweepings, nest box floors, slave feed hoppers, hydrated wall fabric junctions and high beams and pipes were the most sensitive sample sites in cleansed and disinfected poultry houses. The use of universal disinfectant neutralisers gave good results in laboratory trials but appeared to reduce the isolation rate from field samples.

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994206726 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8155471
TITLE: Intervention strategies for *Salmonella enteritidis* in poultry flocks: a basic approach.
AUTHOR: van de Giessen A W; Ament A J; Notermans S H
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Institute of Public Health and Environmental Protection (EEC Community Reference Laboratory for *Salmonella*), Bilthoven, The Netherlands.
SOURCE: International journal of food microbiology, (1994 Jan) Vol. 21, No. 1-2, pp. 145-54. Ref: 19
Journal code: 8412849. ISSN: 0168-1605. L-ISSN: 0168-1605.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199405
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 May 1994

Last Updated on STN: 26 May 1994

Entered Medline: 19 May 1994

AB Poultry laying flocks can become infected with *Salmonella enteritidis* by several routes. In this study a model is presented of the cumulative infection curve of *S. enteritidis* in laying flocks. Based on this model and practical results the contribution of different routes to the infection can be estimated providing a basis for an effective intervention strategy. For illustration, the cumulative infection curve of *S. enteritidis* in Dutch laying flocks is analysed. This curve shows a low level of infection at the start of the laying period which indicates that the contribution of the vertical infection route (from infected breeding flocks to progeny) is small. The course of the infection curve indicates that there is a high probability of infection in the first part of the laying period. The result suggests that the laying flocks become infected mainly from the farm environment including not properly cleaned and disinfected poultry houses and infected vermin present on the farm. As a consequence, intervention in The Netherlands should be directed to trace *S. enteritidis*-contaminated laying farms and eradicate the contamination.

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987047315 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3777807
TITLE: [Efficacy of disinfectants in contamination of eggs].
Efficacite de desinfectants sur la contamination des oeufs.
AUTHOR: Maris P
SOURCE: Annales de recherches veterinaires. Annals of veterinary research, (1986) Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 123-8.
Journal code: 1267230. ISSN: 0003-4193. L-ISSN: 0003-4193.
PUB. COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
(ENGLISH ABSTRACT)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: French
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198612
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 2 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 8 Dec 1986

AB Good hygiene practices are essential in livestock production. Likewise hygienic production and storage of hatching eggs contribute to improve hatchability and to obtain healthier fowls. This study was designed to compare three methods of disinfection commonly used in poultry houses: fumigation with formaldehyde, pulverization of an iodophore and synthetic phenols. By washing eggs in sterile bags to determine the bacterial contamination on shells, the best results were obtained with formaldehyde, and the smallest bacterial decrease with the iodophore.

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985216159 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4001048
TITLE: Evaluation of four disinfectants under poultry grow-out conditions using contact agar sampling technique.
AUTHOR: Fate M A; Skeeles J K; Whitfill C E; Russell I D
SOURCE: Poultry science, (1985 Apr) Vol. 64, No. 4, pp. 629-33.
Journal code: 0401150. ISSN: 0032-5791. L-ISSN: 0032-5791.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198507
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 20 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 25 Jul 1985

AB Four commercial disinfectants used in poultry house sanitation procedures were evaluated for efficacy using a specialized petri dish (Rodac plate) for contact sampling. The samples were taken from a variety of surface materials commonly found in poultry rearing facilities. Two media were used, one for bacteria and one for mold. Predisinfection samples were taken following removal of chickens and litter. Postdisinfection samples were taken 4 hr after room treatment with a high pressure spray apparatus. The most effective disinfectant for reducing bacteria colony counts was a product that contained glutaraldehyde. The other products, ranking in order of efficacy for bacteria, contained cresylic acid, iodophors, and a combination of quaternary ammonium compound and formaldehyde. The most effective disinfectant for reducing mold colony counts was the product containing cresylic acid. The other products, ranking in order of efficacy for mold, contained iodophors, the combination of quaternary ammonium compound and formaldehyde, and glutaraldehyde. The most effective overall disinfectant was the cresylic acid product.

L14 ANSWER 8 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984225765 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6730315
TITLE: [Microbial content of the air in poultry houses].
Mikrobno sudurzhание na vuzdukha v pticharnitsi.
AUTHOR: Petkov G; Baikov B D
SOURCE: Veterinarno-meditsinski nauki, (1984) Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 123-30.
Journal code: 0414760. ISSN: 0324-1068. L-ISSN: 0324-1068.
PUB. COUNTRY: Bulgaria
DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
(ENGLISH ABSTRACT)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Bulgarian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198407
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 20 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 20 Jul 1984

AB The industrial animal-breeding complex is characterized as an ecotechnical system the function of which is determined by the action of antropogenic factors. It has been demonstrated that up to now the stress of antropogenic activity has been laid on the optimization of the abiotic factors. The control and optimization of the biotic factors has constituted a problem for industrial poultry breeding, especially important being the microbial content of air. Investigations have shown that with the industrial raising of birds air microbism has assumed the importance of a factor that lowers the effectiveness of the technologies applied. The factors have been discovered that govern the extent of microbial contamination of air. Results of experiments in productional poultry houses and climatic chambers have led to the offer of measures aimed at limiting the microbial contamination of air in the industrial raising of birds.

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972050806 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 5166283

TITLE: [Electrothermal disinfection of floor brooders in poultry houses].
Elektrotermodezinfektsiia napol'nykh obogrevatelei v tsypliatnikakh.

AUTHOR: Ziabko G S; Gerasimovich L S

SOURCE: Veterinariia, (1971 Feb) Vol. 2, pp. 38-40.
Journal code: 0412751. ISSN: 0042-4846. L-ISSN: 0042-4846.

PUB. COUNTRY: USSR

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: Russian

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 197202

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 2 Feb 1972

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971228559 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 5108812

TITLE: [Practicality of floor and air heating in the disinfection of poultry houses].
Uber die Eignung der Bodenund Luftheizung zur Desinfektion in Geflugelstallen.

AUTHOR: Best E

SOURCE: Wiener tierarztliche Monatsschrift, (1971 Jun) Vol. 58, No. 6, pp. 253-5.
Journal code: 0413611. ISSN: 0043-535X. L-ISSN: 0043-535X.

PUB. COUNTRY: Austria

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: German

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 197108

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 1 Jan 1990
Entered Medline: 11 Aug 1971

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967210045 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6068044

TITLE: The disinfection and disinfestation of poultry houses.

AUTHOR: Harry E G

SOURCE: The Veterinary record, (1967 Apr 22) Vol. 80, No. 16, pp. Suppl 7:3-5.
Journal code: 0031164. ISSN: 0042-4900. L-ISSN: 0042-4900.

PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 196710

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 1 Jan 1990
Entered Medline: 12 Oct 1967

L14 ANSWER 12 OF 28 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967096899 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 5896144

TITLE: [Thermoelectric apparatus for disinfection of poultry houses].
Termoelektricheskie apparat dlia dezinivazii ptichnikov.

AUTHOR: Kulichekin P N

SOURCE: Veterinariia, (1965 Nov) Vol. 42, No. 11, pp.
112-3.
Journal code: 0412751. ISSN: 0042-4846. L-ISSN: 0042-4846.
PUB. COUNTRY: USSR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 196704
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 1 Jan 1990
Entered Medline: 21 Apr 1967

L14 ANSWER 13 OF 28 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001212210 EMBASE
TITLE: Practical intervention strategies for Campylobacter.
AUTHOR: Pattison, M. (correspondence)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sun Valley Foods, Hereford HR4 9PB, United Kingdom.
SOURCE: Journal of Applied Microbiology Symposium Supplement, (2001) Vol. 90, No. 30, pp. 121S-125S.
Refs: 7
ISSN: 0267-4440 CODEN: SAPBB7
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article; (Conference paper)
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology: Bacteriology, Mycology, Parasitology and Virology
046 Environmental Health and Pollution Control
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Jun 2001
Last Updated on STN: 28 Jun 2001

AB Campylobacter organisms are present in the environment of the farm and it is accepted that the chance of infection transferring to chickens is very high. Sources of infection may include any of the standard requirements for poultry such as feed, water and litter. Any form of human intervention as a result of routine animal husbandry requirements may also introduce infection. It has been shown that on some farms it is possible to delay infection by various improvements to bio-security arrangements. The use of dedicated wellington boots for each poultry house and the regular use of foot dips were found to be important factors. The daily use of water sanitiser was also important in delaying the onset of infection. The efficiency of cleaning and disinfection and the construction of the buildings were less significant factors. If flocks were thinned, which involves entry by catching crews and equipment, the risk of infection was dramatically increased. After 42 d of age, the likelihood of infection was also much greater. The effectiveness of these intervention procedures applied in one integrated poultry company are described. Generally, it was felt that even the most stringent bio-security measures applied conscientiously would not be able to prevent infection occurring. Once infection has entered the house, all birds become Campylobacter carriers very quickly. A pen trial was set up to investigate this and the results are described.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 0048685517 EMBASE
TITLE: The disinfecting activity of methyl bromide on various microbes and infected materials under controlled conditions.
AUTHOR: Harry, E.G.; Burns Brown, W.; Goodship, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Houghton Poultry Res. Stat., Huntingdon.
SOURCE: Journal of Applied Bacteriology, (1972) Vol. 35,

No. 3, pp. 485-491.

ISSN: 0021-8847

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: CLASSIC

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: Jun 2010

Last Updated on STN: Jun 2010

AB Various micro organisms were exposed to bromomethane (MeBr) gas at concentrations of 20-40 mg/l for 20 hr at 25°. A significant reduction was obtained in the number of viable bacteria and *Aspergillus fumigatus* spores, both in the dry form and in semifluid feces, but no reduction was detected either in dried *Bacillus subtilis* spores or in one of the bacteriophages tested. The investigation indicates that MeBr is less effective against certain viruses, bacteria and fungi than against coccidial oocysts. The results suggest that fumigation of commercial poultry houses with these concentrations of MeBr may not, in all circumstances, provide the overall reduction of poultry pathogens desired.

L14 ANSWER 15 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:310880 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200310880

TITLE: The effects of chlorine and hydrogen peroxide at various concentrations on total bacteria and coliform counts in poultry drinking water.

AUTHOR(S): Zhang, J. [Reprint author]; McGhee, D. [Reprint author]; VanBoekel, S. [Reprint author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Cold Springs Farm Ltd., Thamesford, ON, Canada

SOURCE: Journal of Dairy Science, (2001) Vol. 84, No. Supplement 1, pp. 263. print.
Meeting Info.: Joint Meeting of the American Dairy Science Association, American Meat Science Association, American Society of Animal Science and the Poultry Science Association. Indianapolis, Indiana, USA. July 24-28, 2001.
CODEN: JDSCAE. ISSN: 0022-0302.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 May 2002

Last Updated on STN: 29 May 2002

L14 ANSWER 16 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:84895 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799376608

TITLE: The antibacterial effects for *Salmonella enteritidis* phage type 4 of different chemical disinfectants and cleaning agents tested under different conditions.

AUTHOR(S): Berchieri, A., Jr. [Reprint author]; Barrow, P. A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculdade Ciencias Agrarias Veterinarias, UNESP, 14870-000 Jaboticabal-SP, Brazil

SOURCE: Avian Pathology, (1996) Vol. 25, No. 4, pp. 663-673.

CODEN: AVPADN. ISSN: 0307-9457.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Feb 1997

Last Updated on STN: 26 Feb 1997

AB A selection of commercially available disinfectants, sanitizers and water sanitizers based on iodophor, quaternary ammonium compounds

(QACs) and phenolic compounds were tested for their activity against a phage type 4 strain of *Salmonella* serotype Enteritidis in the presence of a variety of organic materials. In general the phenolic preparations were the most effective followed by the QACs and the iodophors. They were all inactivated to different degrees by chick fluff, chicken faeces, feed and wood shavings. The inactivation was greatest when *Salmonella* organisms were pre-dried in feed. Under these conditions formaldehyde and glutaraldehyde were still active. There was some evidence that induced resistance to stress conditions including culture at 42 degree C and anaerobic culture increased resistance to one of the water sanitizers.

L14 ANSWER 17 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:567104 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799296460
TITLE: Observations on the efficacy of the temporary preventive disinfection of poultry houses with special reference to the presence of *Salmonellae*.
AUTHOR(S): Tenk, Istvan [Reprint author]; Kostyak, Agnes; Matray, Dalma [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Mikrolab Ktf., Szabadsag u. 3, H-2370 Dabas, Hungary
SOURCE: Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, (1996) Vol. 51, No. 10, pp. 614-616.
CODEN: MGALA5. ISSN: 0025-004X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: Hungarian
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Dec 1996
Last Updated on STN: 23 Dec 1996

AB In 12 disinfected stalls of five breeding farms, 450 samples were tested for the presence of *Salmonellae*. Of the 450 samples 5 were found positive (Table 1). In three cases, a posterior rodent excrement spoilage, in one case the floor and in another case a clumpy spoilage were found to be *Salmonella* positive. *Salmonella infantis* isolated from the rodent excreta failed to play a role in a later *Salmonella* carrier status of the flock (*S. hadar*). *Salmonella* species isolated from the clumpy spoilage and floor proved to be the same serotype that was isolated from the flock set later on (Table 3), however the possibility of the vertical infection could not be ruled out in either of the cases. The tracer organism used for controlling the efficacy of the disinfection (*E. coli*) was found in 51 of the 450 samples collected (11.3%) which suggested that the typical bacterial reservoirs are the floor, the mounted poultry house equipment and rodent excreta (Table 2).

L14 ANSWER 18 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:486986 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598501286
TITLE: Evaluation of the efficacy of a disinfectant (VIREX) against NDV and IBDV.
AUTHOR(S): Thimmaiah, C. P. [Reprint author]; Muniyappa, L. [Reprint author]; Raghavan, R. [Reprint author]; Gowda, R. N. Sreenivasan
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Veterinary Microbiol. and Public Health, Veterinary Coll., Bangalore-560 024, India
SOURCE: Indian Veterinary Journal, (1995) Vol. 72, No. 6, pp. 562-564.
CODEN: IVEJAC. ISSN: 0019-6479.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Nov 1995
Last Updated on STN: 14 Dec 1995

AB The present investigation was undertaken to evaluate the viricidal

activity of the disinfectant VIREX (1% solution) against NDV and IBDV. Birds from NDV contaminated premises remained healthy when they were introduced following disinfection whereas, birds in untreated cages died of ND. In IBDV contaminated and disinfected premises the bursae from the birds were AGPT negative for IBDV while in case of untreated group they were positive. Thus the study infers that the disinfectant VIREX could be used as one per cent solution for the disinfection of poultry houses against NDV and IBDV.

L14 ANSWER 19 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:505815 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199497518815
TITLE: The Effect of Microaerosolized Hydrogen Peroxide on Bacterial and Viral Poultry Pathogens.
AUTHOR(S): Neighbor, N. K.; Newberry, L. A.; Bayyari, G. R.; Skeeles, J. K. [Reprint author]; Beasley, J. N.; McNew, R. W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Poult. Sci. Agric. Stat. Lab., Univ. Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701, USA
SOURCE: Poultry Science, (1994) Vol. 73, No. 10, pp. 1511-1516.
CODEN: POSCAL. ISSN: 0032-5791.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Nov 1994
Last Updated on STN: 12 Jan 1995

AB The effect of microaerosolized H-20-2 on bacterial and viral poultry pathogens was investigated. Bacterial cultures and viruses were dried on sterile glass Petri dishes and subjected to direct and indirect 5% (H-20-2) microaerosol mist. In the trials using Escherichia coli and Staphylococcus aureus, there was complete inactivation following exposure to H-20-2. Using Salmonella typhimurium, indirect exposure resulted in only partial inactivation whereas direct exposure to H-20-2 gave complete inactivation. For the viruses studied, 5% H-20-2 microaerosol mist completely inactivated infectious laryngotracheitis virus. Newcastle disease virus, infectious bronchitis virus, and avian influenza virus showed reduced infectivity but were not completely inactivated. Avian reovirus susceptibility varied with the method of exposure and infectious bursal disease virus was highly resistant. The use of 10% H-20-2 mist, however, resulted in total inactivation of infectious bursal disease virus. The effect of 10% H-20-2 on equipment and selected materials representative of a hatchery or poultry house was investigated. A solar cell calculator, a thermostat containing a microswitch, and samples of uncoated steel, galvanized steel, and uncoated aluminum were subjected to 10 fumigation cycles. No damage was detected in the calculator and the thermostat. Both the aluminum did not show signs of oxidation.

L14 ANSWER 20 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:101664 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198528101664; BR28:101664
TITLE: POULTRY HOUSE SANITATION PROPER BALANCE NEEDED IN CLEANING DISINFECTING.
AUTHOR(S): MILLER D [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: BIO-LAB INC, DECATUR, GA 30031, USA
SOURCE: Poultry Digest, (1985) Vol. 44, No. 517, pp. 116-118.
ISSN: 0032-5724.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BR

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

L14 ANSWER 21 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:298359 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198478034839; BA78:34839

TITLE: PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF
CAMPYLOBACTER-JEJUNI AT 4 CALIFORNIA USA CHICKEN RANCHES.

AUTHOR(S): SMITHERMAN R E [Reprint author]; GENIGEORGIS C A; FARVER T
B

CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP EPIDEMIOLOGIC PREVENTIVE MED, SCH VET MED, UNIV CALIF,
DAVIS, CA 95616, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Food Protection, (1984) Vol. 47, No.
4, pp. 293-298.

CODEN: JFPRDR. ISSN: 0362-028X.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

FILE SEGMENT: BA

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

AB Over 3 mo. from April-July, 1983, 3 C. jejuni [C. fetus ssp. jejuni]
survey studies were done at 4 chicken ranches in northern California. In
survey 1, 29 of 200 (14.5%) total cloacal swab and dropping samples
collected from the 20 occupied houses on the 4 ranches were positive for
C. jejuni. Positive samples were from 2 of the 4 ranches. On 1 of these
ranches, both occupied houses were positive. On the other ranch, only 1
of 6 houses was positive. Follow-up feed, water, litter and dropping
samples were collected from 3 houses on this latter ranch during survey 2.
Again, positive samples were from only 1 house, with 26 of 30 (86.7%)
droppings positive for C. jejuni and 3 of 20 (15%) water samples positive.
No feed or litter samples were positive. During survey 3, cloacal swabs
or bird dropping samples were collected from 2 houses on each of 3 ranches
of approximately weekly intervals from the time of arrival of new flocks
of chickens. All 6 houses ultimately became positive. The 1st positive
samples were collected from 1 house when chickens in that house were 12
days old. This house had contained C. jejuni-positive chickens during
survey 1, had old litter and had not been very thoroughly cleaned and
disinfected. First positive samples in each of the other 5 houses
were collected when chickens were 40-46 days old. Two of these houses had
previously been positive for C. jejuni but had old litter replaced with
new and had been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. The 3
other houses had been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. The 3
other houses had been negative for C. jejuni during survey 1. Two of
these house had new litter and had been well cleaned. The other house
contained old litter and had not been well cleaned. When each house
became positive, virtually all samples from that house were positive
within a week indicating that C. jejuni likely spreads rapidly among birds
in the house. [Poultry has been incriminated in
foodborne Campylobacter enteritis].

L14 ANSWER 22 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:167062 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198171037054; BA71:37054

TITLE: EFFECTS OF THE LONG-TERM DISINFECTION BY USING A
ROTARY SPRAY SYSTEM ON THE SANITARY ENVIRONMENT IN
WINDOWLESS FLOOR TYPE POULTRY HOUSES.

AUTHOR(S): SAKAIDA T [Reprint author]; AKAMA E; ENYA K; CHAZONO A

CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP POULTRY ANIM SCI, GIFU UNIV, KAKAMIGAHARA, GIFU 504

SOURCE: Japanese Poultry Science, (1980) Vol. 17, No. 2,
pp. 64-69.

CODEN: NKKGAB. ISSN: 0029-0254.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

FILE SEGMENT: BA

LANGUAGE: JAPANESE

AB Experiments were performed to examine the effect of long term disinfection by using a rotary spray system without removing the birds on the sanitary environment in windowless floor-type poultry houses. The disinfectant apparently was effective in controlling bacterial growth and did not have any adverse effects on the chickens.

L14 ANSWER 23 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:99663 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV197815043163; BR15:43163
TITLE: NEW POSSIBILITIES OF DISINFECTING POULTRY HOUSES.
AUTHOR(S): ASAJ A
SOURCE: Veterinarski Arhiv, (1977) Vol. 47, No. 6, pp. 323-328.
CODEN: VEARA6. ISSN: 0372-5480.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

L14 ANSWER 24 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:192345 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV197254022339; BA54:22339
TITLE: THE INFLUENCE OF REPEATED DISINFECTION ON AIR POLLUTION CONTROL IN POULTRY HOUSES AND ON CHICK PRODUCTION AFTER FATTENING.
AUTHOR(S): DEVOS A
SOURCE: Recueil de Medecine Veterinaire de l'Ecole d'Alfort, (1971) Vol. 147, No. 12, pp. 1335-1347.
CODEN: RMVEAG. ISSN: 0034-1843.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

L14 ANSWER 25 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:63652 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV19684900063654; BA49:63654
TITLE: Bacterial flora in the organs of dead fowls.
Original Title: Prilog poznavanju bakterijske flore u organ-ima uginule zivine.
AUTHOR(S): MARKOVK5, B. S.; SIMIC, V. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Vet. Med., Beograd, Yugoslavia
SOURCE: VETGLAS, (1965) Vol. 19, No. 11, pp. 877-879.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: May 2007
Last Updated on STN: May 2007

AB In the past 5 years (1960-1965) different organs of 1163 dead fowls (hens, turkeys, geese, ducks) were examined bacteriologically. Escherichia coli was isolated in most cases 39.30% (1964)-58.33% (1960). Almost as a regular companion of E. coli was Staphylococcus albus: 8-33% (1960)-28.97%(1963). Mycoplasma were also frequently found: 17.61%(1964). In a great number of dead fowls all 3 groups of bacteria were simultaneously isolated. Among other bacteria, Bacillus pyocyaneus [Pseudomonas aeruginosa] was mainly identified in water birds. The occurrence of aspergillosis was connected with contaminated feed and badly disinfected poultry-houses, as Aspergillus was

isolated just in those cases when the feed was contaminated with fungi.
ABSTRACT AUTHORS: M. Antonijevic

L14 ANSWER 26 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on
STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1943:14160 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV19431700014232; BA17:14232
TITLE: Diseases of chickens.
AUTHOR(S): Beach, J. R.; Stewart, M.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Agric. Exp. Sta., Berkeley, Calif.
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA AGRIC EXP STA BULL, (1942) Vol. 674,
pp. 1-151.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: May 2007
Last Updated on STN: May 2007

AB This is an extensive discussion of diseases of chickens and their control, which has for its principal subdivisions, types of poultry disease, breeding for disease resistance, types of measures for the control of infectious diseases and parasites, sanitary considerations in the construction, equipment, and care of poultry houses, sanitation of poultry yards, disinfection and disinfectants, management practices in preventing and controlling transmissible diseases, infectious diseases, nutritional diseases, nonspecific diseases, cannibalism, external parasites and internal parasites. A major portion of the material presented is based upon work done at the Calif. Agric. Exp. Sta., but information obtained from the work of others has been freely used. The diseases and parasites which are of greatest economic importance in Calif. are discussed in detail. Included is a chapter on avian pneumoencephalitis, a newly (1942) identified virus disease of chickens and turkeys, in which both the respiratory organs and the central nervous system are involved. The virus is distinct from any previously known to be present in the U. S.
ABSTRACT AUTHORS: J. R. Beach

L14 ANSWER 27 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1940:9519 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV19401400009569; BA14:9569
TITLE: The efficiency of the blowlamp for the destruction of coccidial oocysts in poultry-houses.
AUTHOR(S): HORTON-SMITH, C; TAYLOR, E. L.
SOURCE: VET REC, (1939) Vol. 51, No. 27, pp. 839-842.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: May 2007
Last Updated on STN: May 2007

AB The resistance of coccidial oocysts to the blowlamp flame is approx. the same as that of Chromobacterium prodigiosum. Because of the ease and certainty with which the presence of living bacteria could be determined by cultural methods this organism was used as an index of the efficiency of disinfection from coccidia by the blowlamp. Exposure to the blowlamp flame for a second proved sufficient to kill both C. prodigiosum and coccidial oocysts, but approx. 1/2 second on rough surfaces occasionally failed to kill both of these organisms. It was found to be necessary to spend more than 20 sec. in flaming 1 sq. foot of clean rough board in order to kill all C. prodigiosum that had been painted on it. C. prodigiosum spread in a thin film of feces on a sq. foot of rough board survived 70 sec. flaming. It is necessary to spend more than 100 sec. in flaming a sq. foot of smooth wood, rough wood, zinc, or asbestos, if damp,

in order to kill all C. prodigiosum present. ABSTRACT AUTHORS: W. G. Venzke

L14 ANSWER 28 OF 28 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1931:14451 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV19310500014484; BA05:14484
TITLE: Infectious bronchitis in fowls.
AUTHOR(S): KERNOHAN, G.
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA AGRIC EXP STA BULL, (1930) Vol. 494,
pp. 1-22.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: May 2007
Last Updated on STN: May 2007

AB This is a summary of information on infectious bronchitis, prevalent on poultry farms in California, based on a review of the literature and work conducted at the Petaluma poultry disease laboratory. It has been observed in chickens, turkeys, pigeons and ducks, and in wild quail, sparrows and blackbirds; it is entirely distinct from chicken pox. The causative agent has not been identified; its presence can be demonstrated in the tracheal exudate of affected fowls, but not in other organs. The disease is thought to be caused by a filterable virus, but attempts to reproduce the disease by inoculation with sterile filtrates proved unsuccessful. Recovered fowls appeared to have an immunity sufficient to protect them from infection for at least a year. Attempts to immunize fowls against the disease by subcutaneous injection of tracheal exudate which had been treated with phenol, formalin, glycerin or chloroform, or by intratracheal injection of minute amounts of virulent material, were unsuccessful. Treatment of diseased fowls by intratracheal injection of antiseptics not only failed to benefit the fowls, but in many instances hastened their death. Vaporizing coal tar disinfectant in poultry houses occupied by an infected flock did not check the spread of the disease or reduce the mortality. ABSTRACT
AUTHORS: W. A. Hooker (courtesy Exp. Sta. Rec)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:50:52 ON 26 AUG 2010)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:51:05 ON 26 AUG 2010

L1 1 S TRICHLOROMELAMINE

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:51:26 ON 26 AUG 2010

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:51:31 ON 26 AUG 2010
SET SMARTSELECT ON

L2 SEL L1 1- CHEM : 4 TERMS
SET SMARTSELECT OFF

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:51:32 ON 26 AUG 2010

L3 10 S L2
L4 10 S L1 OR L3
L5 9 DUP REM L4 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L6 301 S "ANIMAL HABITAT"
L7 1 S L6 AND BLEACH
L8 0 S L6 AND DISINFECT?
L9 1339 S POULTRY(A)HOUSE
L10 3 S L9 AND BLEACH
L11 1 DUP REM L10 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L12 84 S L9 AND DISINFECT?
L13 45 DUP REM L12 (39 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L14 28 S L13 AND PD<20010720

=> s l9 and chlorine
L15 1 L9 AND CHLORINE

=> d l15 ibib abs

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2010 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:310880 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200310880
TITLE: The effects of chlorine and hydrogen peroxide at
various concentrations on total bacteria and coliform
counts in poultry drinking water.
AUTHOR(S): Zhang, J. [Reprint author]; McGhee, D. [Reprint author];
VanBoekel, S. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cold Springs Farm Ltd., Thamesford, ON, Canada
SOURCE: Journal of Dairy Science, (2001) Vol. 84, No. Supplement 1,
pp. 263. print.
Meeting Info.: Joint Meeting of the American Dairy Science
Association, American Meat Science Association, American
Society of Animal Science and the Poultry Science
Association. Indianapolis, Indiana, USA. July 24-28, 2001.
CODEN: JDSCAE. ISSN: 0022-0302.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 May 2002
Last Updated on STN: 29 May 2002

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:50:52 ON 26 AUG 2010)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:51:05 ON 26 AUG 2010

L1 1 S TRICHLOROMELAMINE

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:51:26 ON 26 AUG 2010

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:51:31 ON 26 AUG 2010

SET SMARTSELECT ON

L2 SEL L1 1- CHEM : 4 TERMS

SET SMARTSELECT OFF

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 10:51:32 ON 26 AUG 2010

L3 10 S L2
L4 10 S L1 OR L3
L5 9 DUP REM L4 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L6 301 S "ANIMAL HABITAT"
L7 1 S L6 AND BLEACH
L8 0 S L6 AND DISINFECT?
L9 1339 S POULTRY(A)HOUSE
L10 3 S L9 AND BLEACH
L11 1 DUP REM L10 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L12 84 S L9 AND DISINFECT?
L13 45 DUP REM L12 (39 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L14 28 S L13 AND PD<20010720
L15 1 S L9 AND CHLORINE

=>

---Logging off of STN---

=>

Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	87.41	114.54

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 10:58:36 ON 26 AUG 2010